From Our Special Correspondent NEW-OBLEANS, LA. Nov. 28, 1854, was when a voyage down the Missis sippi was an episode in the life of the traveler never to be forgetten; and no matter how often repeated, lost nothing of pleasure and but little of novelty. It was an era from which everything was reckoned. The merchant remembered the date of any important event in mercentile history by its relation to "his trip down the river," and the broad-brimmed Kentucky farmer could 'tredious exactness the age of one of his degen through which his hopeful clon and thrived ewil to which we all submit that good may is a wonderful werker of change. Four years and a balf ago it were a thanklers task to write on this river. No fourist on the American and completed his travels until he had exformors shape and its innumerable parasitius. The world has for years associated with ers rose-colored fancies of broad plantations of wealth, and house whose cares were lexwhose normal state was efficence-Southern Aladin's lamp. Slavery, needed but ling of a monster's order, and tens, twenties ds of slaves, strong and willing, sprang to the South was in those days, indeed, a land of opiness and picuty. To be sure, the negro's have galled him, but his mouns could not be beard through the long nartured pride that arrogated ort by them. With wealth, climate, Stave us sons and lovely daughters, a deg sed in any other section of the globe, and a handred other sources paying ready tribute to their happiness, what more could they askit-and if more, We will look through a Southern planter's spec-

ally the proprietors of thousands of broad seres

votes are supposed to represent the views (if they have

weight in the scales—there is a scattment vindic-

here the thing should stop.

But for south, while we have the poor white in the South under good control, our votes can be killed in the North by the votes of the poor mechanics and small farme. . work their own land--an outrage on our wealth, our personal greatness, and our Southern supe-There men, aside from their color, are no better than our slaves. These Northern mudsills, upon whom rests the grandeur of station of such men as we. their votes elected Mr. Lincoln President. the owners of men, abide by the choice these fellows, whose lot is indigence and toll, and whose feetune is a hovel full of squalid children! No! We will at least break off social and political communieation with their section-we will second, and ask to one. Then, if Government is foolish enough to go to fighting us about it, its armies will be made up of these army mondsills, five of whom are only equal to one Southern man, and we can soon whip them into the recognition of our importance as the representatives of wealth and refinement. After this is done, we will have a proper discrimination between the elite and the poor white trash; and, in the course of time (everything else being ours), we will have a faled nobility—the Duke of Baton Rouge, my Lord of Shirt tell Bend, Earl of Skipwith's Landing. Viscoust Foul-Stomach, Lady Dog Tooth, Macquis of the Stock Landing, etc. Capital: We will do in."

Caire, that wonderful city that came near being built and where man, a fortune has been spied out through the medium of its mad, is a place which all When one gets a view from the top of the ng through its bemired streets like flies in a polasses, he is generally disposed to return the next sown. So it was recently with a party of pasof whom your correspondent was one. tedious afternoon had been spent in putting off and taking on freight, and we were all heartly tired of the breath just long enough to give one tremendous thump drays on the wharf and the rumbling of ersiable trucks on the deck below.

A unsafmons feeling of ensul, or rather of a desire to be moved, had brought all the passengers to the front that they might overlook the process of loading, the end of which was to be the beginning of our yoyaga. The kind-hearted old gentleman with a bad cough, who importance and the music of his bootheels as they tapped upon the premenade deck; the sociable government aid who, as we afterward learned, always went down in the hold when we came near a place where gnerriles had been seen; the tall major who seemed to he so worty for himself that he could take no notice of any one else, together with all the less notable characters, formed themselves for the moment and by common are a brotherhood, whose motive was impa tience and whose object was to be moving.

At length the ponderous bell gave notice that we were tendy to leave. Passengers exchanged congrutalatory givenes and continued to watch. The last barrel was rolled on board, the stage hauled in, and the boat, whice looked nearly as long as a morning's walk, slowly, and with a noise like half uttered thunder, backed out toto the middle of the stream, turned round, and started on her a vely way down the river. In the meantime the nexto firemen, about fifty in number, under the leaderably of an ex-chested fellow whom they called Captain But, gathered on the forecastle to sing the usual and of parting. This song, which was sung at several points on the way down, I give in part-first, became it is less of a senseless riginards than most boatmen's rongs, and evinces in Captain Rob a measure divine gift:" and second, because it may farof the nich a femidation to some rising young post for his

Cant. het -We's gold down de river to New-Orleans.

Chapes wite ! Susyanne, be ! When we gis dar we'll tell 'ess you's a comis'

Bo! Preyenue, bo!

So don't feet bed if we best you all a rounts'.

Ha! Searanne, ho! At wage lift tell you of a wonder.

Ho! Sayatine, ho

One day in lightede', rain and thunder,

Ho! Saganne ho

I went do on to Hell town and seed do dorth challed down. Hot Stagatina, he! Devil ags toniges, "What are you arter!"

"Ves Graman" says I. " on the Champion of the Water. Ho! Salvanas, ho!

She sale festout bost from de mountains to de sea

Hol Surgauns, hol

jot wings what de wheels ought to b

But de atticky's give out and I thought I'd come down-

Ho! Saevanna, h To see if you wanted a firemen in Hell towa."

Ho Saganna, ho De darf he grinned till he scared die piggs.

Ho! Sasvenne, ho!

And his eyes kept a shinin' out bigger and bigger.
He I waysams, he!
Riggs a nelete go, but de devil wants to keep him.

So de signe elect to rem like a painter a leapin'.

We derif wied, and I bewied oh! how I did run, man.

No Sayyanta, ho! De deer dament and I can, and I fooled him out of one mus

As we passed along the line of steamhoule, whose games were crowded with specialors of our departure.

the appearance of their decks, the many moving forms

the appearance of their decks, the many moving forms intermingling busily with each other on the wharf, the fifty colored firemen upon our own forecastle, whose testing either bounty-jumpers or substitutes. One of the level of them upon our own forecastle, whose testing either bounty-jumpers or substitutes. One of the level hand, all of which was weirdly visible in the unsteady blaze of the torches that gave light to the labors of the level hands, the scene was strangely pleturesque.

One does not get far below Cairo before the conviction is forced upon him that the pen-and-ink panorama of the Mississippi River must be written again. The pretty little town of Hickman, Ky., is partially in rains—the result of a Rebel raid a half year since; pyramids of cannon balls, instead of the produce of the neighboring country, occupy the landing at Columbus. New-Madrid, which was completely demolished by the terrible bombardment of March 13, 1862, is to-day with but little change the same pile of ruins it was then. Further down, in the "guerrilla country," lonely looking chimneys standing where once stood happy homes, tell of some guerrilla outrage and the retaliation visifed upon the country they infested by the Union marines. In truth, it is safe to state that from Memphis to Baton Nouge, a distance of six hundred miles, there is not now standing in sight of the river more than one dozen houses, aside from the out-henses, negro quarters, &c., which in some instances were not destroyed. Of the towns, Vicksburg, Natchez and Rodney are nearly unhart. A few scattering chimneys and tottering wails mark the sites of the others.

One of the nistances were not destroyed of the country from the attrition of the missiles of death hurtling through it, mounted on the camps of his division, the whole ceremony being preliminary to his departure for a closely-shaved head, and, after being duly placarded, was drummed through the camps of his division. The whole year leaves of his division, the whole year leaves John Loving Fred Samps Tu

unhurt. A few scattering chimneys and tottering wails mark the sites of the others.

Our first night out from Cairo was foggy (as indeed was more or less every night and day on the trip), and the boat could but little more than drift along. As there was nothing to be seen beyond the gray wall suffere was nothing to be seen beyond the gray wall of the storm and encouraging his men. And so he fell in the Wilderness, dying as he lived, a brare soldier and an officer whom there were about twenty, threw their cares upon the captain's shoulders and went to bed. Anxious to know what progress we had made during the night (and one never travels half so fast as when asleep), your correspondent was up at daylight. The fog had lifted and we were speeding ahead with an open river. before us. A heavy black cloud covered the whole sky, except a narrow strip low in the east, where the rosy glow of dawn stole through and fell upon the river, ds of slaves. Our property represents our clothing it with a splender beyond description. The chalts and interests in the country, and our sturdy strokes of the paddle wheels fretted the water into waves, which lost their harshness in the distance. any) of thousands of slaves, three-lifths of whom are and rose and fell in crimson undulations, leaving, for reckon of in the popular apportionment. When one of as miles behind us, a belt of subdued light that looked like feels it; that vote is a perceptable it might be the ceuch of Aurora, from which, warned by the lapse of hours, or disturbed by the approach of man of which, of importance and of selfdity-in short, a the day god, she was about arising to throw open the has told his will through the ballot-bex, and gates of the morning. Soon, however, this scene was dimmed by the lowering clouds-day visited us in the shape which provokes an unshrinking mental discussion of the subject of self-destruction, and the water which was bearing us onward reassumed its homely mud color.

Bersons whose ideas of how muldy water may be spring from associations and experiences away from this river, have no conception of what the Mississippi looks like when it is rising. I have no intention of trying to tell how muddy it is, because those who have seen it know, and those who have not would not believe "What you rubbin' dat mud on your face for, nigger !" said one fireman to another, who was leaning over the side of a yawl washing his face in the river, when we had stopped at Memphis. "Be careful, black man," replies the insulted darkey, lifting up his reeking face. "Your head runs up too much to a pint behindso you look like a mad mule with only one ear I'

We were a half day's run below the month of White River and approaching Gaines's Landing, a point well they can; slready they are well-informed—they are certain to succeed. versation turned upon these outlaws, and a spirited discassion was as at high tide, as to whether or not cowardice would be evinced in a man by his seeking a place of safety in the event of the boat being attacked. The government aid was furnishing a tacit but foreible il-Instration of the negative side of the question, having been below the water line for the preceding fifteen minutes, and the captain had just passed through the cabin and assured us that no guerrillas had been seen in the a handful of splinters from the back of a vacant chair settled the matter in dispute, and threw the disputants spacemodically into a manimity of opinion. A front door burst open, and the distant young man with the musical heek-taps rushed in, hanging on to one corner of his shawl, and disappeared down the cabin. The lugubrious major became suddenly alive to the value of his existence to government, and squatted in a most unmajorly manner behind a trunk which was too small by half to screen him, while your correspondent held his

with his heart, and planged into a pile of mail-bage. But, with some bloody exceptions, guerrilla firing is much like lightning-if you live | long enough to see it or hear it, you may be sure you are not killed. It was over in a moment, and the passengers presently emerged one by one from their hiding places-each with a hundred of questions to ask and a load of experiences to relate. thought it would help him to go South-though he was it was soon noticed that the young man with the shawl all unconsciously going there to dis-had in his impathought it would need that to go and the to dio-had no his impa-all unconsciously going there to dio-had no his impa-tionee ventured out in the night air; the distant-looking young uses with a shawl, who would spend hours walk-ing up and down, heedless of everything save his own him in his room, in an impromptu bomb-proof, having the in his room, in an impromptu bomb-proof, having the interest of the point of the benevolent old gentleman with a cough insisted that search should be made at once, as he may have been killed or crippled. We found him in his room, in an impromptu bomb-proof, having thrown bimself flat upon the floor and drawn a mattress over him. "Are you hurt?" asked the old gentleman, lifting the end of the mattress that covered his face "Ah! what's that?" ejaculated the young man, evidently thinking the guerrillas had captured the bost, but seeing familiar faces around him, continued, "why.

I believe I was asleep." The cloud of war has cast but a light shadow upon the country from Baton Rouge down to New-Orleans. Guerrillas have never infested that region to any hurtful extent, and there is no sign that it has ever been visited at any point by either army-Union or Con federate. The comfortable family mansions of the thriving planters and the paletial residences of the Southern grandee stand now as of yore, while the groups of negro children, as yet too young to be "put in the field," gather upon the levees to watch the passing day" (Saturday) as we passed along this part of the even the cottonwood. river, and for miles around scores of white flakes of crushing the succulent cane through the incipient steps of the process which will soon transform it into the two staples of the "coast." A few hours more and we have rounded to at the Stock Landing, four miles above New Orleans. The municipal regulations of the city require all feathered or four-footed animals to be put ashere here. Another hour's delay and our prow is again turned down stream. Capt. Bob musters his forces in front and celebrates the success of the voyage with an appropriate song. We pass within a stone's throw of an ugly looking, dark blue hulk, built for some purpose which is not supposed by its appearance, but thich the captain tells us is the Rebel ram Tennesseethe Confederate Admiral's flag ship captured at Mobileround to slowly, passing the while along the outer edge of a literal mass of shipping, whose masts look like a pine forest after a hurricane, and run out our line at the foot (or rather the head, for the river end is much the higher) of Canal-st.

PROMITHE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC Deserters and their Treatment-Monumen

to Gen. Hays. From Our Special Correspondent.

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Thursday, Dec. 22, 1864.

The quiet along the front remains undisturbed. Since the beginning of severe Winter weather the pickets have relaxed their spiteful and pertinacious floris to annihilate one another, and are now content o vent in looks the spirit beliggrent, which a few weeks ago spoke out in one unceasing crack from the mussles of their rifles.

from our lines to the enemy take place, the dastards in all cases being either bounty-jumpers or substitutes.

dicated.

GENEEAL OFFICERS GOING HOME.

Gens. Gregg of the Cavalry, Bragg and Ayres of the
Fifth, Getty of the Sixth and Potter of the Ninth
Corps, go down on the mail boat to-day on brief leaves
of absence.

Illinois Hortleultural Society. Our Special Correspondent.

BLOOMINGTON, McLean Co., Ill., Dec. 10, 1864. The yearly meeting of this Society commenced on the 6th inst. in the Normal University building. The attendance was so much larger than on any previous occasion, that fully one half had to go tw and a half miles into town for accommodations. The

weather was very cold, a part of the time the room was not warm, and the prairie storm raged against the building with a sound resembling the sea as it dashes against a recky coast. Some sought refuge by returning home, but the sittings were quite full.

The large attendance was owing to the increased interest felt in fruit-growing. There were men from different States, among whom were Jemes Smith, o Des Moines, Iowe, the largest grower of Concord grapes of any one in the West, and George Hasman, of Herrman, Mo., from whom the Rebels took a cellar full of wine. In conversation I learned that the planting of orchards and vines is proceeding on a most extended scale. Thousands of men are investing largely-from \$100 to \$10,000. I know several gentlemen who have planted over 5,000 apple trees, from 1,000 to 2,000 pear be limited trees, and Delaware and Concord grapes largely. They exceptional are sharp business men; they came hither to learn all

will increase much more; in a few years, Illinois will be the first among the fruit growing States. Let no one imagine the business can be overdone. For an age, at least, the demand created by the increase in our popusupply. A bushel of good apples always can be turned to as much profit as a bushel of corn and it can be raised for less than half; nothing is more certain than that and assured us that no guerrillas had been seen in the apple trees do well on the prairies, even without pro-neighborhood for six weeks, when a sharp thwack and tection from timber belts. I know grapes thrive on a bandful of spiinters from the back of a vacant sharp tection from timber belts. I know grapes thrive on ware does well, always providing the vince are good, and the Catawba ripens and does not rot. Everywhere the Concord succeeds. Peaches are uncertain north of 39; degrees, except in a few localities; south of this,

they are as sure as corn. The nurserymen can sell all their stocks. Dunlay tells me his Fall sales have been unusually good, cold though it was. I saw Phonix had a crowd of work-Some were taking up trees and shrubbery. Prices have advanced twenty per cent.

The society's programme was to give such variety of fruit as farmers generally safely can plant, I give their dectatons: Apples-Early Harvest, Red June, Sweet June, Early

Pennock, Maiden's Blush, Rambo, Snow Apple, Fall Swan, Jonathan, Yellow Bellflower, Tallman Sweeting, Rawi's Januatt, Willow Twig, Wine Sap.

Pears-White Doyenne, Flemish Beauty, Seckel, Duchess, Jersey, Eastern Bearre, Bartlett, Osborn,

Cherries-Early Richmond. Grapes-Concord, Hartie

ton's Virginia, Clinton, Herbemont. Quinces-The Orange Quince.

Blackberries-The Lawton. Raspberries-Doolittle's Purple Cure, Ohio Ever-bear-

Strowberries-Willson's Albany, Iowa.

Gooseberries-Houghton, Upright Cluster or Pale Currents-Red Dutch, White Dutch, Grape, Vic-

Ecorgreens for Hedges and Low Screens-American

arbor vitae, Siberian do., red cedar, hemlock. For Wind Breaks-Norway spruce, white pine, Aus-

trien do., white spruce, balsam fir, Scotch pine-the latter not to plant singly.

D. ciduous Trees-Black walnut, butternut, silverleaf maple, hard do., alder, basswood, honey locust, all the ing steamers, the same as when the "peculiar institu-tion" was in the noon of its existence. It was "grind-oaks, Lombardy poplar, white and yellow willow, and

This seemed to be the heat they could do. Plums and steam marked where the sugar-mills were at work of Southern Illinois were not considered. The differentiality of Southern Illinois were not considered. The differentiality of Southern Illinois were not considered. ence between the Northern and the Southern parts of the State is as great as between New-York and Virginia. In some things proper discrimination was not used. Such fruits as best bear shipment were not men-

tioned. To many this is of first importance.

There were committees on various subjects. One, or wine, had much smacking to do. Certain members, when talking on grapes, got excited and swelled out

The leading officers for the coming year are: J. P. Reynolds, Spingfield, President; Willard C. Flagg of Alton, Recording and Corresponding Secretary.

Thanks were tendered to the citizens for their kindness and hospitality on several eccasions. Presiden Edwards invited the members to visit the various classes of the school. Much was seen to admire. There are about 400 students.

Resolutions were passed opposing the proposition to divide the Agricultural College fund by establishing, with a part of it, a Mechanical College at Chicago. It was thought if this were done neither institution would special occasions in his box, from which it was his habit, be worth much, which seems probable. There are other interests seeking to control this fund. It will amount to nearly half a million of dollars. A great contest will take place in the Legislature this Winter. Let us have one first. If this succeed it will be seen that three colleges absolutely will be needed; one, mechanical, and two agricultural; one for the northern and one for the southern part of the State. Very great and unexpected

difficulties will be met in establishing even one.

age spoke out in one unceasing crack from the muzzles of their rifles.

DESERTIONS.

In consequence of the severity of the weather descritions from the enemy to our lines are multiplied, and not a night passes but some shivering, lank long-haired Rebei is suddenly "struck with conviction" and not a night passes but some shivering, lank long-haired Rebei is suddenly "struck with conviction" and sagely concludes that his presence within our lines would be conducive not only to his peace of mind but to his personal comfort.

PUNISHMENT OF A WOULD-BE DESERTED.

Strange as it may appear, occasional desertions

Strange as it may appear, occasional desertions

Death of Mr. James W. Wallack. The theatrical community will learn with cop regret , hat Mr. James W. Wallack, the distin guished actor and manager, died early yesterday morning at his rest. ence in Fourteenth-st. Mr. Wallack had for some year. been in feeble health, but it was only within a few months that any serious apprehen-sions had been felt concerning the result of his illness Until the beginning of last ween he was in the habit of receiving visitors, and of personal, directing the business affairs of his theater, so that the immediate event of his death must have been almost entire. "unexpected. He had long been a sufferer from violent attacks of gout, which had weakened his system, and made it less capable than it would otherwise have been of res.'sting the effects of a severe asthma that fastened itself a por him a short time ago. But, in spite of his advanced age. him a short time ago. But, in spite of his advanced age. In 1863, the natural vigor of his constitution had so long seemed to defy these silments that up to a very recent day it was hoped their fatal termination might be arrested for years to come. In the "Years to come." It also received the first premium for "The Best It also received the first premium for "The Best Vewnon State Fair," at the great "New-Enstand Fair." Yearnone State Fair," the "Yearnone State Fair," 1864.

Mr. Wallack was born in London, at Hercules Build

Mr. Wallack was born in London, at Herenles Build ings, Lambeth, on the 24th of August 1795. He inherited his theatrical vocation from his parents, both of whom had attained distinction upon the stage. His selected, and which would be a constant remind or of father, William Wallack, was a comedian of excellent reputation, and his mother, Elizabeth Field, had played for many years with Garrick. It was intended that he especially as it also includes a beautiful and artistic repetition. should enter the navy, but the fondness for his father's profession so strongly manifested itself in childhood that the effort to overcome it was abandoned. He joined the "Academicals" in the establishment in Leicester-st., where juvenile performances were regularly given. His talent was observed by Sheridan who transferred him, at the age of twelve, to the regu lar company of Drury Lane Theater, where he re until the destruction of that house by fire, steadily rising in public favor. He then visited Ireland; but, on the opening of the new Drury Lane, returned o play Lacrtes to the Hamlet of Elliston. He was then eighteen years old. Not long after, during the engagement of Kean, he was given the characters of Macduff, Edgar, Richmond, Isgo, and others second only in importance to those of the great tragedian of that day.
In 1817 he was married to the daughter of Mr. John
Johnstone, a celebrated Irish actor, shortly after which
he visited America for the first time. He appeared in
I. V. Brokaw, 34 Fourth-ave., opposite Coope portance to those of the great tragedian of that day. Macbeth," at the Park Theater in New-York, on the 7th of September, 1818, and achieved an immediate and remarkable success. For two years he acted in this country, and in 1820 returned for a single season to Drury Lane The popularity and presperity he had experienced in America led him to adventure a second visit in 1822, when he again met with a brilliant New-York reception. While journeying to Phil adelphia, the stage-coach in which he traveled was overturned, and he suffered a compound fracture of the leg, which interrupted his professional labors for eighteen months, and the effect of which was always There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it who will partially discernible throughout his life. This recess was passed in England, but his reappearance took place in New-York, where he had left his wardrobe and personal effects. The New-York public had shown great regret at his misfortune, and assembled in overflowing numbers to welcome him, all the more heartily because of a general conviction that his thorough recovery was impossible, and that his future career be limited to the representation of a few exceptional parts. He came forward in the character of Captain Bertram, an old sailor on crutches, and the aprehensions of his friends thus seemed to be remedy for Broachitis, Hoarseness, Coughs, and other troubles realized; but in the second piece, "My Aunt," he of the Throat and Lungs. They are of great value for the pur electrified the audience by bounding upon the stage poses for which they are designed, while they are usually and with an elasticity and vigor hardly surpassed in his earlier engagements. After the close of this visit Mr. Wallack became stage manager of Drury Lane Theater. where he remained for a considerable number of years, making only occasional appearances on this side of the rily follow the wonderful success of the Union arms. Victory Atlantic. His popularity was such, however, that in certreads on the heels of victory. A series of triumphs over tain cities, he was enabled to play four long and bril liant engagements in a single season. In 1852 he ceased to travel as a "star," and became manager of the theater which now stands near the corner of Broome st, and Broadway, to the advancement and improvement of which he honorably devoted nine years.

Office, No. 59 Cedar st. provement of which be honorably devoted nine years. During this period he was the acknowledged leader of dramatic art in America, and his theater rose to rank which no other had ever held in this community. and which, we are disposed to believe, no other had ever merited. In 1861 he built his present house, at the corner of Breadway and Thirteenth-st., the suo ceas of which has been deservedly uninterrupted. The same conscientious adherence to the most refined purposes of the drams, and the same strict care licate taste and sound judgment which were conspicnous in his administration of the old establishment have here been exhibited in perhaps even a greater de gree. To say that Mr. Wallack attained perfection in is theatrical management would be crediting him with the accomplishment of an impossibility; but to say that he always aimed at perfection, and strove by every leritimate means within his grasp to secure it, and that the result of his endeavors was an elevation of theatrical intelligence and culture to a standard much higher than that achieved by any of his predecessors or cotemporaries, is the simple and universally recognized truth Mr. Wallack's theater has won the just reputation of being superior to any other in which the English language is spoken, and for this we have Mr. Wallack alone to be grateful to. The material had all along been ready here; but the enterprise to rightly adjust and control it was wanting until he came. He had learned, by long and varied experience, that the tru way to command success in his profession is to thorough ly and honestly deserve it; and that although ephemera, prosperity may follow startling departures from the golden theatrical rule, enduring fortune can only be gained by faithfully maintaining it. His death will be a serious and almost irreparable loss to the dramati interests of the community, no matter how powerfully his influence and teaching may continue to guide the destinies of his theater. We have spoken principally of Mr. Wallack as nauager, his absence from the stage for the past four years having deprived us of the opportunity of making

any sufficient acquaintance with his qualities as an actor. His eminence was a well-established fact. His reputation was highest in drames of a remantic and pleturesque order, in which his vigor and fire and dashing energy are said to have produced extraordi nary effects. We have always understood that his Shakespearian personations, although striking, and popularly successful, were not remarkable for breadt and majesty, but seemed rather to be composed of a series of delicate, carefully studied and elaborately wrought points, worked together with exquisite skill, like a piece of intellectury mosale work. His Rella, in "Pizarro," is universally pronounced to have been an unrivalled performance of its kind. The last representations in which he took part were at his theater near Broome-at., where, in 1859, he played most of his principal parts, besides sustaining for upward of a hundred nights the leading character in "The Veteran." His last appearance in any public espacity was at the close of the season of 1862, at the new theater, when he delivered a brief address to the audience. Since that time he has only been seen on tations of all "first-nights." To the last, his mind was intent upon the practical supervision of his theater The sense of his obligations and duties as a manage from whom the worthiest lendeavors were expected never fersook him, and he seemed resolved that the last remainder of his failing strength should be devoted to th interest and protection of the art which he had loved and adorned, and which he had planted here in New York upon the firmest basis it had ever known. Of Mr. Wallack's social relations we can naturally say but littie. His dignity and simple courtesy were no loss familiar to all who approached bim than the affability and generous feeling which inspired all his words and deeds. Among the members of his company he was we believe, held in the most enthusiastic affection; and to all of these his death will come as a personal afflic tion. To those whose tereavement is nearer and more

grievous, the deepest sympathies of the community wil

be unfeignedly accorded.

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Business Notices.

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THE HOLIDAY PRESENT most acceptable to ady is a GROVER & BARES SEWING MACHINE. This machine took all the first premiums at the fairs in the Unite States the past year. Salesroom, No. 425 Broadway, New York, and No. 235 Fulton st., Brooklyn,

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SEWING MAGRIES
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BEAUTIVUL LIPE-LIKE PICTURES. Cartes Vignette \$3 per dozen: Duplicates \$2. All nega ves registered. R. A. Lawis, No. 188 Chatham-st., N. Y.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS -- B. FRANK. PALMER, L.L. D. GIVES THE "BEST" PATRIT LINES TO SOLDIERS—FRUE! 745 B"MAT, N.Y., 1609 CERSTROT-ST., Phile.; 19 GREENS-ST., BGS. ton. Commissioned ST Surgeon General Barries, U.S. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYR .- The best in the

world. Perfect, natural, reliable, harmises, and instantaneous to effect. The genuine is signed William A. Baronm.or, Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 61 Barolay-ot. STERROSOOPES AND VIEWS, PROTOGRAPH'O AL-SURS and Card Pictures of Celebrities, for Fidding Presents. E. H. & T. ARTSONY & Co., J. 6. 501 Freedway.

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THISTY-THREE SECOND-HAND SAFES, of difent makses taken in exchange. For sale cheap, by Manvin & Co., No. 215 Broadway.

"THE LUNGS." STRICKLAND'S MULLIP, WORS COUGH BALSAM, Is the only sore cure for Coughr Cold, Fronchitis, Asthma and Consumption. It never falls for affect a permanent cure. For sale by F. C. WHALL & Co., Fet 118 Panklin st., N. Y. Dr. STRICK-

LAND's TONIC cures the worst cabe of Dyspepsia BURDSALL'S ARRICA LINIMENT. An infallible oure for Buruf; Scalds, Syrains, Bheamatism, filamation, &c. A single application alloys the pain from a curn the instant it is applied. No family should be without it. Depot No. UI Barrlay st., New York.

MARREZD.

ARPENTER-MORRISON-On Thursday, Dec. 22, by the Rev. C. E. Phelps, Louis Carpenter, of Connection, to Miss Mary Morrison, of Bloomingdale.

ARCILAN—At the Everett House, New-York, Doc. 25, of hemorrhage of the lungs, in the 31st year of his age, Pater Carolan, of the firm of J. &P. Carolan, merchants, Sugramen-to, California.

to, California. Pils friends and those of his brother in-law, S. J. Ahern, are respectfully invited to attend the obsequies from St. Francia Navier Church, West Sitteenthat, on Toesday morning, Den. 27, at 10 a. m. The remains will be taken to California Fig. 27, at all the first constants with the state of the

burying ground at Mastic, L. I.

VOOD—At the Revere House, Boston, Dec. 24, 13s Hon.
John M. Wood, of Fortland, Me.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from
the residence of J. S. Sutphen, No. 125 West Forty-secondst. New-York, on Tuesday morning, 27th inst., at 10 cluek.
New-Orlean papers piesse copy.

WALLACK—In this city, on Sunday, Dec. 25, James William
Wallack, in the 70th year of hirsage.

YOUNG—in Yorkville, Déc. 23, Emma Elizabeth, daughter of
William and Eliza Young, aged 5 years, 9 months and 18
days.

Furtuer notice will be given of the funeral.

Special Notices.

Reconstruction Now Is Disgrace and Disaster."

WENDELL PHILLIPS will speak at
COOPER INSUITUTE, TOESDAY EVENING, Dec. 27.
Doors open at 7. Lecture at 8.
Tickets 25 cents; Reserved Seatz-50 cents. For sale at Sincleir Tousey's, No. 121 Nassan at ; Miller's, No. 522 Broadway; Miller & Matthews's, No. 757 Broadway; Magraind's, compared Broadway and Twenty-third-st.; and at the door during Tousday. Platform Tickets at No. 121 Nassan-st.

A Full Assortment of INDIA-RUBBER JEWELRY, INDIA-RUBBER TOYS, BALLS,
DOLL HEADS AND FANCY ARTICLES
in great variety, for sale by
GOODYEAR'S I. R. G. M'F'G Co.
No. 205 BROADWAY, NEAR FULTON-ST.

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MANUFACTORY AND WASEROOMS,
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Open in the Evenings ... DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER A VERY LARGE STOCK, AT LOW PRICES,

BEAUTIFUL DINNER and TEA-SER FICES,
BRONZE and MARBLE CLOCKS,
GROUPS and FIGURES.
Glass Engraved on the premises.
Set of Class Made and Cut to Order.
OVINGTON BROS.,
Nos. 238 and 240 Fulton-st., Grocklyn. Chapped Hands, Face, Lips, Sunburn, etc.-CERTAIN AND IMMEDIATE CURE.-HEGEMAN

CO'S CAMPHOR ICE WITH GLYCERINE, if used ac ording to the directions, will keep the bands soft in the coldest weather. Price 25 cents. Sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents. HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 203, 386, 511 and 256 Broadway, and cornec 17th-st. and 4th-see. Sold by druggiete.

Downing, late of No. 3 Broad-at., will serve as usual, for NEW YEAR'S DAY, his superior Pickled Oysters and Boned Turkeys. Mr. Delatour has kindly consented to have orders left at his Soda Water Establishment, No. 224 Wall-st. Handsome Decorated Dianer Sets, 890 to \$700.

tively the LARGEST and BEST ASSORTMENT we ERONZE and MARBLE MANTEL SPIS, GLASS-VARE, SILVER and PLATED WARE, &c.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & Co., Nos. 488, 490 and 493 Breadway cer of Brea "Mosk and lowly, pure and help.
Chief among the bleazed three.
Turning sadness into gladness.
Heaven-born art thou-Charity."
The charitably disposed can do no better thing than to wide

THE KEROSENE LAMP-HEATER CO., No. 206 Pearlet., N. Y., and purchase a No. 200 FEATS, A. I., and price and KEROSENE OB GAS
COOKING OR HEATING STOVE, and make a HOLIDAY PRESENT to some one of their frient who have need to economize in their HOUSEHOLD EXPENSES.
NO SMOKE, ASHES, FRT. or ODQ2!!

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